

Today—Fair. Tomorrow—Fair; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 41.

WAR DECIDED BY U. S. ARMY, SAYS JOFFRE

Declares American Forces Made Glorious Victory of Allies Possible.

HONORED BY PERSHING

General Acts for President in Conferring Medal on French Hero.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The American army was the deciding factor in the allies' great victory, Marshal Joffre told Gen. Pershing.

The occasion was the tendering of an American distinguished service cross to Joffre by Pershing, acting for President Wilson.

The ceremony took place at the war academy. The American commander was met at the foot of the staircase by staff officers attached to Marshal Joffre.

Addressing the French hero, Gen. Pershing said in part:

"This medal is a symbol of our respect for your noble character and our admiration for the great work you achieved. During your visit in the States you brought us most enlightened advice, which guided us during the first days of the war. For this reason your name will be always associated with the results which we obtained."

THANKS PRESIDENT.

Joffre, asking that his heartfelt thanks be transmitted to President Wilson, said:

"I am very proud of this high distinction. It brings me still nearer the American army and people. It will recall to my memory my visits to the States and my talk with President Wilson.

"Besides, I am very proud of having been godfather to the noble American army which has been the deciding factor in our present great victory. Thanks to it, we were able to finish the war as we wanted. I love the American soldiers as if they were my own."

With the American First Army, Nov. 12.—(Delayed)—What was until forty-eight hours ago the "western battle front" glowed with fires of peace last night. Signal rockets and flares were used for fireworks by both Germans and Americans and ammunition boxes and waste wood served for the making of huge bonfires, which painted the sky red with the glow of victory and songs and shouts from the troops were the only sounds to disturb what was otherwise the stillest night in four years. The silence that followed the cessation of hostilities was uncanny in its intensity. For the first time since the Yankees took up their position on the firing line there was no earth-shaking cannonading.

The Yankees exchange greetings with the Germans who were but a few hours before their deadly enemies. At many places along the front a narrow strip of ground, where the ground separates our men from the Germans. There was some swapping of souvenirs and cigarettes, but no fraternizing.

The Germans revelled all night in song and laughter. The sounds of their merriment reached the ears of the doughboys, who were celebrating themselves. The implements of war and the great guns were silent and seemed strangely superfluous and out of place. Officers and men were either feasting or sleeping. Banquets galore were held. One monstrous dinner was given by the 10th Air Squadron. It was attended by several hundred aviators, riggers, armorers and mechanics.

At Belgian Army Headquarters, Nov. 12.—(Delayed)—General Pershing, who arrived in Belgium this morning, three hours after the signing of the armistice.

Tales told by the Belgian citizens of Ghent after the operation of the Kaiser's flight and the establishment of a German republic. They show that the German army morale had been rapidly declining for the last two months. The soldiers became more and more imbued with the revolutionary spirit.

"IN-LAWS" IN SO HE GOT OUT; WINS SUIT

Court Rules Man Does Not Have to Keep Wife's Relatives.

New York, Nov. 13.—Too many "in-laws" is a justifiable cause for desertion, according to a decision handed down by Justice Kelly in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, today.

In answering Mrs. Rose Basile's suit for separation on the charge of desertion, Stephen Basile, a waste operator, said his domestic troubles were caused by too many "in-laws" living in his home.

During his eleven years of married life, he said, his wife's people had lived with him so they could save money. Justice Kelly, in refusing the separation, said:

"A married man is not obliged to have his home in the apartment of six with his wife, child, two sisters-in-law, one brother-in-law, father-in-law, and mother-in-law, especially when the relatives by marriage are not in need."

SOUZA SERIOUSLY ILL.

"March King" Returns from Toronto After Release.

New York, Nov. 13.—Lieut. John Philip Sousa, U. S. N., the "march king" is seriously ill at his home at Port Washington, Long Island, it was learned tonight.

He was brought here today from Toronto, where he suffered a relapse after partly recovering from ear trouble, with which he first became ill in Chicago a month ago.

Proclamation Of Abdication Issued by Karl

Vienna, via London, Nov. 13.—Here is the abdication proclamation of Kaiser Karl:

"Ever since my accession to the throne I have unceasingly tried to deliver my people from the tremendous war for which I bear no responsibility. I have not retarded the establishment of constitutional life, and I have reopened to my people a way to solid national development.

"Filled with unalterable love for all my peoples, I will not in my person be a hindrance to their free development.

"I acknowledge the decision of German Austria to take on the form of a separate state. I relinquish all participation in the administration of the state. I likewise release all my Austrian ministers from their offices. My German Austrian people will harmoniously and peacefully adjust themselves to the new conditions.

"The happiness of my peoples has from the beginning been the object of my warmest wishes. I intend to do all in my power to heal the wounds which this war has caused."

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WILL PRESERVE REVENUE BILL AS IT STANDS

Senate Finance Committee Reaches Agreement Not to Make Further Changes.

TAXES FOR ONE YEAR

War Expenses May Be Cut So That Only \$6,320,000-000 Will Be Needed.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday reached an agreement to make no further changes in the war revenue bill which its present form will raise not more than \$6,320,000,000, instead of the \$7,000,000,000 which the Treasury Department originally demanded. The taxes imposed by the bill will be levied for one year only and it is believed that by the end of the coming fiscal year the necessity for raising anything like the amount which this bill is to raise will have passed.

In arriving at this conclusion the committee was guided principally by the belief that a large part of the war expenses will be covered by a very short time. Millions which have been authorized needs not be expended and some of the money already appropriated and not spent can be returned to the Treasury.

For these reasons it is believed by the committee that \$6,320,000,000 will be ample to meet all needs.

As tending to substantiate the committee's claim that a great deal of the war outlay will be stopped, there was made public yesterday from the Senate a list of all the important war measures which expire automatically with the conclusion of peace. The list was compiled by Senator Martin, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and Democratic leader of the Senate.

Eighteen Important Acts.

Included in this list are eighteen of the most important legislative acts of the war Congress, among them being the service of the men called into the military service, the War Trade Board and the War Finance Corporation, the railroad control act and the food control and wire control acts. Most of the measures will expire at the end of the war, which is the present emergency, and the money for their maintenance, which is provided for in appropriation measures already passed, will cease to be available.

Following is the list of measures which are limited to the period of the war, as prepared by Senator Martin:

1. Deficiency act of 1917 provides that the service of all men called into the draft and those who enlisted under the law increasing the military establishment shall extend for four months after peace has been proclaimed, or as soon thereafter as it may be practicable to transport them home. The President is authorized to extend the period of the war, and this date when proclaimed will affect all other measures dependent upon that date.

2. Five Years After Peace.

The emergency shipping fund ceases six months after the proclamation of peace. The Emergency Fleet Corporation may continue to operate ships for five years from the date when peace is proclaimed, and the appropriations for the War Trade Board expire with the same act.

3. The act authorizing the Secretary of War to condemn land for military purposes. This act contains no specific limitation, but Congress undoubtedly will repeal it at once.

4. The act authorizing the increase of the military establishment, and the purchase and maintenance of aircraft is limited to the present emergency.

5. The food stimulation act, which authorized the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the food control act, under which Food Administrator Hoover and Fuel Administrator Garfield and their bureaus were created, ceases to be in effect when peace is proclaimed.

6. The act creating the Aircraft Board and providing for its maintenance ceases to be in effect when peace is proclaimed.

7. The Trading with the Enemy Act, including the appropriations for the Alien Property Custodian and appropriations for the War Trade Board, ceases to be in effect when peace is proclaimed.

8. The act authorizing the Alien Property Custodian to continue in possession of property held by him for a time after the war.

9. The act authorizing the Fleet Corporation to purchase lands and otherwise acquire lands and buildings and provide housing for its employees is not specifically limited, but will be subject to repeal when peace is proclaimed.

10. The Railroad Control Act expires eighteen months after the war.

11. The War Finance Corporation is allowed six months after the termination of the war to wind up its affairs, and the Capital Issues Commission has six months' time allowance for a similar purpose.

12. The housing act becomes inoperative as soon as peace is declared and the property acquiring must be sold as soon as it can be advantageously disposed of.

13. The Overman act, authorizing the President to consolidate or co-ordinate bureaus of the government, will continue in force for six months after the war.

14. The allowance of \$50,000,000 to the President to be expended at his discretion, and the act authorizing the Secretary of Labor to standardize wages and settle wage disputes end with the present emergency.

15. The authority given the President to raise money for the army by additional drafts is limited until the war shall have been brought to a successful conclusion.

16. The metals act, authorizing the President to regulate the metals and minerals, provides that upon the proclamation of peace the President shall wind up and terminate as quickly as possible all transactions with the metals.

17. The government control of the telegraphs, telephones and radio systems is limited to the "continuance of the present war."

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German Press Sees a Bitter Pill in Terms

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—The following excerpts from German press comment on the armistice terms reflect the situation and feeling in the new republic:

Vorwarts (Socialist government organ): "The armistice terms are indeed heavy, but after the downfall of the old system there is no alternative for the new government but to accept them."

Tagesspiegel: "The terms are unprecedented in their inhumanity. We are ready to deliver fortresses and surrender ships, but in addition to these great quantities of railway rolling stock and material and support of the forces of occupation are demanded. With these terms to support a crisis is nearing."

Tagesspiegel: "The terms are modeled on those dictated by Rome to Carthage. The people must now ask the government for a clear statement of the measures it proposes to take to meet this terrible catastrophe."

Tagesspiegel: "The results will be famine and perpetuation of the revolution."

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U. S. FOOD TO GERMANY IF CHAOS ENDS

Depends on Manner in Which Nation Complies With Armistice Terms.

WILL ACT WITH ALLIES

Indications Point to Necessity of An "International Bread Line."

President Wilson yesterday promised the present German government to send adequate supplies of foodstuffs to its people, providing proper order is maintained within Germany and also that supplies will be distributed to all.

The President's message, which was sent by wireless to Germany yesterday, is in answer to an urgent request for assistance sent to this country Tuesday.

Will Hasten Peace.

The outstanding features of the President's response are that it will serve to allay Bolshevism in the one-time empire, and also strengthen the new government. Taken in this light, it indicates an early peace conference, for with sufficient food supplies, and the accompanying alleviation of misery and suffering, the present government will naturally be looked upon as the only one capable of restoring order and peace.

Our plans to aid Germany went forward yesterday immediately upon receipt of the President's reply. The war cabinet, which is composed of the heads of the different war activities of the government, such as food, fuel, shipping and war industries, held a three-hour conference with the President yesterday afternoon, at which tentative arrangements were made. This Government, of course, will act in concert with the allied governments, whatever the result.

The President's message, which was made public by Secretary of State Lansing, is as follows:

It can be seen from the President's message that Germany's good behavior will entitle her to food, otherwise this government and the allied nations will find it impossible to intervene on behalf of a starving population. In the connection, it was also declared yesterday that Germany's good behavior means not only the maintenance of order with her newly constituted boundaries, but also the fulfillment of the conditions of the armistice imposed on her.

Will Take Time.

The entente nations and the United States will not be foolhardy enough to send either food or supplies to Germany while she remains in the position of again being able to resume hostilities. Because of these circumstances it will probably be a week, at least, before the armistice is given the enemy of our promises of assistance.

As pointed out by the President, Germany's life tonnage, under the dictation of the allied nations, will be used in the transportation of foodstuffs. The associated powers have sufficient vessels, of course, to carry supplies to Germany, but it is not the only problem on their hands.

An "international breadline" is in the process of formation, judging from the requests for food which have reached the State Department. Australia has asked for assistance, and Bulgaria is in need of food.

In addition, our associates, chiefly Belgium and Italy, are in dire straits as far as food is concerned, and this country's men and women are active, it is believed, will be the role of provisioner for the world.

Now that much tonnage will be released, however, Australia can be counted on for help. Much of her tonnage is being used to carry foodstuffs to the wharves of her ports for lack of ships.

An official dispatch from Bern yesterday says that work was resumed at the Swiss frontier on November 12, the day the armistice was signed. Rather than have the thousands of workmen employed there face idleness, which might precipitate disorder, the Swiss authorities ordered a continuation of activities.

KISS AND BLOW SMOKE IN EACH OTHER'S FACE

Charges Made Against Society Member and Sailor in N. Y.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Kissing and blowing cigarette smoke in each other's faces were among the charges made today against Mrs. Adelaide H. Carey, society member, and Louis Perry, a sailor.

The charges were made at the divorce trial of Edward L. Carey, New York broker, against his wife. Detective George E. Wilson, of New York, who was hired by Carey to shadow the latter's wife, told of following Mrs. Carey and Perry on two visits to Central Park.

"What did you see?" questioned counsel for Mr. Carey.

"Well, they were conversing, kissing and blowing cigarette smoke in each other's faces and added that part of the time they blew smoke in each other's faces. The couple also hugged frequently," Wilson said.

It is understood Mrs. Carey's counsel will plead mistaken identity.

WETS WIN IN MINNESOTA.

Latest Returns Show a Victory by 4,977 Votes.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 13.—Changes from unofficial returns in the Minnesota prohibition election as shown by a two-thirds majority. Glaring errors were found in nearly every county. The dry amendment apparently was safe until today.

REVOLT SPREADS IN SWITZERLAND; BERLIN NOW IN STATE OF SIEGE; "COUNT WILHELM" PRISONER IN CASTLE

Germany's Ex-Emperor Accepts Holland's Terms of Internment.

HINDENBURG COUNSELS

Crown Prince Still Alive; Fear of Famine Causes Alarm.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—According to advices received here today the Soviets have declared Berlin in a state of siege. The censorship has been abolished and freedom of religion and political amnesty proclaimed. Enforcement of the eight-hour day is to begin on January 1.

Dispatches from Berlin say Hindenburg has issued a proclamation saying:

"We leave the fight in which for four years we have resisted a world of enemies with heads proudly erect."

KAISER IMPRISONED.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—"Count Wilhelm Hohenzollern," which is the way the former Kaiser now signs himself, has accepted Holland's terms of internment and is tonight a virtual prisoner at the Dutch castle of Middachten, which once sheltered the fugitive King Charles II of England. The Count, who five days ago was an emperor, must stay at this historic castle, belonging to Count Charles Bentinck, at least until peace is declared. By that time demands for his extradition and trial is expected to be made either by the allies or the German people, or both.

The former crown prince of Prussia is not dead. According to latest reliable information he is at Maasricht, Holland. Reports of his assassination persist, even asserting his body has been found. Word that he is alive comes direct from Maasricht, however.

LITTLE FRESH VIOLENCE.

In Germany the struggle between the moderate and radical Socialists goes on, though little fresh violence is reported. The Ebert-Scheidemann faction is unequivocally opposed to stirring up class hatred and civil war, having learned a lesson from the Russian experience. Much like in Russia under Kerensky's regime, however, the newly formed councils of soldiers and workmen and peasants, constituted after the fashion of the Bolshevik Soviets, are now beginning to clamor for complete authority. The war cry against the bourgeois already is heard in the streets of Berlin and other big cities.

Still Fear Famine.

Fear of famine holds the balance of power in the revolt-swept Fatherland. It is the Socialist regime's chief weapon for by telling the masses that only if order is maintained can starvation be averted, and American and allied aid be enlisted for the approaching winter, inevitably the hardest Germany has ever gone through.

Another great menace to the stability of the new born Republican regime is the return of the soldiers. An imposing figure in the midst of this situation is the aged field marshal, Von Hindenburg. Casting away every vestige of what under old conditions would have been inviolable dignity and pride, the man who holds the highest military office and has commanded single-handed the most colossal army ever led by one man, excepting Fecht alone, has readily bowed to the will of the rebels, has asked the "soldiers' council" dominated by privateers and under-officers, to take his headquarters, and has highly approved the formation of the Soviets.

Advocates Calm.

Realizing as no one else can what it would mean if 4,000,000 hungry and disappointed soldiers should stream back into the country, he proposes that they shall go back in calm and order, organized by themselves, and he encourages the rebels and speaks to them as a doctor does to a patient or a father to a petulant child.

The German North Sea fleet and Heligoland are still under complete control of the Soviets. The former Emperor with the ex-crown prince's wife and other royalty are in the Potsdam palace, protected from mob violence by the soldiers' council of Berlin.

The German government officially denies any connection with Bolshevism. British and Indian troops occupied the forts and were paraded as the ships passed. The fleet arrived off Constantin